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This coupon and \$4.50 entitles bearer to one Ton of Best Quality No. 2 White Ash Nut Coal, the most economical for Kitchen Range and Latrobes.

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1237 G St. N.W.
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6th and K Sts. N.W.
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We will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

Exarmo

Is a Toilet Lotion for the arms used by the refined. Destroys any odor at once on any part of the body. Allays excessive perspiration. It is just the thing for hot weather.

Price, 25c. Bottle.

AT EVANS' DRUG STORE,
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Barber & Ross.
We close at 1 o'clock Saturdays and 8 p.m. other days.



Cool Cooking

The hotter it gets the more you'll wish for a Sterling Puritan Flame Oil-Gas Stove. Makes its own gas from ordinary kerosene oil. Gives hot flame for cooking, but does not heat up the kitchen like a coal range.

The Sterling Puritan.
1-burner - \$2.75
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The Simplex (Made by the same company).
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— There are 1,000 reasons why you should buy a

Jewett Refrigerator.

It is the best ice saver and food saver and money saver on the market.

Refrigerators from \$7.50
Ice Chests from \$6.50

Barber & Ross,
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ELLER'S 720 14th Street.
HAIR GOODS
At Low Prices.

To assist you with the merits of our Hair Goods and to convince you that you can get everything in this line at the lowest prices, we offer our best quality hair goods at a remarkably low price.

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C-O-A-L.

13TH AND G N.W. 325 PA. AVE. N.W.
8TH AND K N.E. 820 AND O.S.W.
Orders promptly filled.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Our special for this week: Gosman's Ginger Ale, the best made in this country.
\$1.00 a Dozen.
25c. allowed for empty bottles returned.

25c. Bot., \$2.50 Doz. Qts.

COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,
318 9th Street. Telephone 2188. j-25-26d

"The Eberly,"
Hand-made Russet Belt, \$1.00

For Ladies and Gentlemen. The Eberly's Popular Hand-made Harness. Made and Sold by J. EBERLY, 1800 7th St. N.W. j-27-28-29

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Arrival of District Volunteers at San Juan.

EXERCISES TONIGHT

MEMBERS OF COMPANY C HAVE ARRANGED A PROGRAM.

Dead Heroes Will Be Remembered in Speeches by Capt. Dyer and Others.

Six years ago today, July 11, 1898, the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, entered the trenches on the crest of San Juan Hill, Cuba, after a most fatiguing march under the glare of a tropical midsummer sun and through Cuban thickets and morass. Company C, commanded by Capt. Chas. S. Dyer, was one of the first companies to enter the trenches, when the regiment reached the front at midnight. Its first night's experience was a severe one. In addition to the inky darkness of the trenches, the District volunteers experienced one of the most severe thunder storms of the season. The driving rain soon flooded the trenches, adding to the miseries of the soldiers. The thunder and lightning flashes were incessant, as nature's artillery engaged in a terrific duel with the elements. To add to the discomfort of the District soldiers they were without shelter or food, twelve miles from the front, and in the face of the darkness of the night, so eager were they to reach the extreme front.

The Program Tonight. Since that eventful day in 1898 it has been the custom of the surviving members of companies of the 1st District Regiment to hold annual reunions commemorative of the event. Company C, formerly the National Fencible, has this year arranged an elaborate program for the sixth reunion of its members this evening at the Villa Flora Club house at Brightwood. For two weeks a committee headed by Messrs. C. S. Dyer, Capt. W. O'Brien, Costello, Dyer, Stott and Hickey has been busy arranging for the function. In addition to a musical and literary program and refreshments, there will be memorial services in honor of the dead of Company C.

Roster of Dead. Since its muster out, November 20, 1898, the ranks of the company have been somewhat depleted by death. Private C. Maurice Smith, a former popular member of Company C, while serving as a private in the 1st District Regiment in the Philippines, was fatally shot in action. Sgt. James Nowland, who enlisted in the 27th Volunteer Infantry for service in the far-away Philippines, was shot through the head and almost instantly killed while leading his company in a charge against a Filipino intrenchment. Private Waldman, sick and emaciated from tropical fever, died on the transport while en route from Cuba to this country and was buried at sea. Privates Belmont, Putche, Kerkling and Kirkland died as a result of their service in the enervating climate of the far southland. All of these volunteers who sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country and for humanity's sake will be remembered in the memorial service this evening.

Speeches and Music. The Washington Mandolin and Guitarr Club, Gus Barghausen, leader, will render a program of selected music. The speakers will include William Palmer, Capt. L. C. Dyer, Arthur Caxton, Lieutenants Redmond and Walker, Sergeant Rice and others. Mr. Kenneth O'Connor will render vocal selections, and there will be other interesting features.

Several members of Company C re-entered the military service after the muster out of their regiment, and saw active service in the Philippines. Among these were William A. Hickey, one of the organizers of the first camp of Spanish War Veterans, and Charles Pusey. Four former members, arranged in a holding camp in the Philippines, including Sgt. James Shipley, who is a lieutenant of the constabulary.

TO PASS ON "JIM CROW" CARS.

Negro Refused to Enter Separate Car and Was Ejected.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: Suit was instituted in the common pleas court Friday by Willis King, colored, against the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged ejection from a train. When the case comes up for trial at the next term of court it will be decided for the first time whether the act of the Maryland legislature providing for "Jim Crow" cars for the transportation of colored people, will hold under the constitution. King says he bought a ticket for Baltimore on July 1 last and took the train the same day. His ticket was accepted, he declared, and he was seated in the train when it reached Wilmington, Del. When the train was leaving that city the conductor informed the plaintiff that the Maryland law required that he be removed to a separate car. He refused to do so and was ejected from the train. The plaintiff says he was ejected from the train before he reached his destination.

TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Peters Sentenced at Annapolis—Other Notes.

A dispatch from Annapolis, Md., last night says: Gunner R. W. Kessler, United States navy, has reported at the Naval Academy, having been detached from the U. S. S. Topeka. Private Frank J. Peters, U. S. M. C., recently tried by general court-martial at the Naval Academy, was found guilty of "absence without leave" and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the naval prison, Boston, Mass., with loss of pay of \$40, and the question of his discharge from the Marine Corps to be considered at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

Candidates F. S. Shea of New York and C. S. Spruill of Ohio have passed all examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy.

S. A. Clement, who was a member of last year's fourth class, but who was dropped on account of physical disability, has passed all examinations and been admitted as a member of the third class, and has gone to join the cruise.

Mail Catcher Caught Man.

A dispatch from Jenkintown, Pa., says: Several minutes tardiness cost Joseph Little, mail clerk at the Jenkintown railroad station, his life, Friday. One of Little's duties is to hang the evening mail upon a hook in front of the station, so that the baggage master of the passing train can catch it up without delay. Tonight he delayed this task about two minutes. Seeing the train coming along he dropped what he was doing and sprang with the mail pouch to the hook. Before he could reach it, however, the train had passed the station and the mail was left on the ground. The baggage master of the train, who was waiting for the mail, was angry because of the delay. He threatened to sue Little for the loss of the mail. Little, who was many years old, declined to say anything concerning the outcome of the convention.

NAME BEGARK

Preparing for Foundations of New Museum Building.

CLASSIC IN DESIGN

MORE THAN NINE ACRES DEVOTED TO FLOOR SPACE.

Next to the Capitol It Will Be the Largest Structure in the District.

Ground was broken a month ago for the new building of the United States National Museum, and the work of preparing the construction is under way. The first shovel of earth was removed by Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and keeper, ex-officio, of the National Museum. The shovel with which he did the work is preserved in the archives of the institution. There was only a small gathering at the spot in front of the present museum building when the ceremonies were observed, more the District regents being absent from Washington. The exercises were very informal.

The contract calls for the excavations to be ready for the laying of the foundations by August 15. This new building will be completed in about four years. It will be constructed of solid masonry, and will cost \$3,500,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the purpose of erecting a fitting receptacle for the treasures accumulated by the United States since the Smithsonian Institution founded the adjacent known as the National Museum. It will be the largest building in the District of Columbia, its dimensions being 533 feet front and 313 feet wide, exclusive of projections, which will be 71 feet high, or about 71 feet, including the basement. In design the building will be classic, and rectangular in shape. It will contain a broad lobby, the three wings extending from a large rotunda at the main entrance. The three ends of the main lobby will be 125 feet wide, and each side and one at the end, this plan forming two open courts, each 128 feet square.

The Plans Not Perfected.

The plans have not been perfect for the building above the principal floor, the style not having been decided upon, but the general appearance of the building has been determined upon. No perspective or elevation drawings have been made which were satisfactory. The main and second stories will be devoted to the exhibition collections, while the basement and top floors will be used for the many requirements of modern scientific workshop and exposition.

Entrance to the building will be by way of an imposing inner court, radiating from which will be others little less effective, making of the first floor a splendid vista of immense halls supported by classic columns. The entrance will be directly opposite the present museum building. On the north side, at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, will be another entrance, itself grand enough for most buildings with less pretensions. The main lobby will be 125 feet wide, and will extend to the principal rotunda on the south side, and from many points of view will be a masterpiece of architecture. The northern elevation will begin seventy feet wide, and the central extension on that side will be twenty-five feet farther out.

The Floor Plans.

The basement floor on the B street side will be slightly above the street level, but on the south side it will be about level with the ground, the conformity of the surface making this essential. Embankments, inclosing broad stretches, will be made at the corners of the building, and extending along the south front, will make of the basement a specially desirable place for the workshops. Here will be the storage and heating plants, the laboratory and other necessary adjuncts.

The first and second stories will be, respectively, 20 feet and 19 feet 5 inches in height, and the windows will be drawn in feet 9 inches on the first floor and 12 feet on the second. Each story will contain windows occupying the same percentage of the exterior surface, and the windows will be drawn in feet 9 inches on the first floor and 12 feet on the second. Each story will contain windows occupying the same percentage of the exterior surface, and the windows will be drawn in feet 9 inches on the first floor and 12 feet on the second.

There will be no extravagant decoration of the building, although nothing will be neglected that will add to the classic lines and utility of the design. The sum appropriated by Congress, while ample for a museum building, is small for the purposes of a museum, was somewhat small for one of elaborate design when its cost is compared with that of the War, State and Navy buildings, or the Library of Congress, the latter costing more than twice and the former several times as much. The structure, however, will be one of great beauty, the proportions having been drawn with care for the final effect, and many months having been expended in the plans for the building, which will be a landmark in the city.

The Rotunda and Dome.

Over the rotunda there will be a metal dome with skylight, 178 feet above the floor, the rest of the roof being made low and inconspicuous so as not to interfere with the architectural harmony. The rotunda will be 116 feet square and 80 feet in height, its light coming entirely from the dome, and the connecting halls will be each 269 feet long by 116 feet wide. The galleries extending along the walls will be from thirty-two feet to fifty feet wide at the outer ends, thus forming a space at their ends of 116 feet square. The second and third floors are to be screened or opened as circumstances make either course desirable. The wings on every side of the rotunda are to be of solid floor, each will be lighted by windows on the sides. These wings are 55 feet in width, in measurement. There will be both stairways and elevators, lecture halls, offices and small rooms for many other purposes, such as committee meetings and the like, and various other conveniences for the officials and visitors.

The entire floor area of the building will be nine and one-half acres, the basement and first floor having an area of 116,720 square feet, and the second and third floors 88,953 square feet. The construction is in the hands of Bernard C. Green, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, and the architects are Hornblower and Marshall of Washington. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in 1908.

Thinks Negro Killed Daughter.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says: The fourteen-year-old daughter of Jerry Joseph, a farmer living near Georgetown, has been missing since Sunday, and her father believes she has been kidnapped and murdered by a negro. Joseph today had a warrant issued for the arrest of the negro, who has disappeared. The girl went on a visit to her grandmother, who lives two miles from her home, and Joseph only Friday learned that she never reached there. The negro disappeared Sunday night. Detectives are searching for him.

Lives With 28 Holes in Intestines.

A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., says: Physicians are very much puzzled at the vitality of William Furlow, whose intestines were pierced twenty-eight times by a shot from a revolver on July 4. A single perforation is frequently fatal, but Furlow is recovering.

HAIR BEGARK

Importance of Tree Preservation on the Islands.

ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES

LUXURIANT VEGETATION IN REGIONS OF THE GIANT LEHUA.

Only Five of the Eight in the Group Important for This Study.

An interesting paper has just been prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and the relation of the Hawaiian Islands and their relation to the agricultural prosperity of the new territory of the United States. It says that in the Hawaiian Islands it is now recognized that forest preservation is a matter of great and immediate importance to the leading economic interests of the territory. The chief agricultural interest of the islands is sugar growing. In 1903 the exported sugar was valued at \$26,310,084, or 90 per cent of the total exports. The supply of water on which successful cultivation depends is to a large extent from the forested higher slopes of the mountains, above the plantations.

The situation is complicated by the fact that cattle raising, which in economic importance stands second only to the sugar industry, depends largely on the use of the forest for range, and overgrazing has been a cause of injury to the water-holding power of the wooded area. As a preliminary to the formulation of a far-sighted policy in the interest of the Hawaiian Islands, the territory a year ago asked for an examination of the whole question on the ground by an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was Mr. William J. Hall of the bureau of forestry, who made the examination, is now being printed as Bulletin No. 48. The Forests of the Hawaiian Islands, the title of the report, gives much information concerning these Hawaiian forests and their uses.

Mesquite Abundant.

Only five of the eight islands are large enough to be important in a forest study. In these there are two distinct kinds of forest, one near sea level in the drier portions, the other in the regions of heavy rainfall on the mountain slopes. They never blend or even meet. The forest of the sea level is made up exclusively of mesquite, so prevalent in the drier sections of the Hawaiian Islands, however. It grows much denser, taller and straighter than in the states, having changed its habit in response to changed conditions. It is not native, but was introduced in 1887 by a seed planted in Honolulu. The tree still grows in a healthy condition, having a diameter of two feet and a height of fifty feet. From it have sprung 50,000 acres of mesquite, or, as there called, algaroba forest, indeed among the several islands. The wood is chiefly valuable for fuel and fence posts. The forests are exceedingly important as furnishing a cover for the soil and abundant food for stock. The mesquite pods are eaten by cattle in summer as they fall to the ground from the trees, and are gathered by the natives for use as food. Because of these uses and the wonderful powers of reproduction and extension which the algaroba forests possess, they are a valuable asset to the territory.

The native forests are those of the mountain slopes, and are all essentially of a tropical character. About three-fourths of the native forests are composed of lehua. This tree is found in regions of heaviest rainfall, and under best conditions attains a diameter of four feet and a height of one hundred feet. Commercially, except for fuel the wood has little value, for in drying it checks and warps. It is a beautiful tree, and a protective forest. Its stand is thin, but the most luxuriant undergrowth is always found beneath its small-crowned trees. Indeed, so luxuriant is the undergrowth of ferns and vines and similar climbers, fern growth ranging from a few inches to thirty feet in height, and mosses, that virgin forests of lehua are often impenetrable dark jungles. Thus an ideal condition is created for water conservation.

Present Area Small.

The present forest area is about 20 per cent of the islands—a small fraction of what it was 100 years ago. The destruction of the forests can be traced to three chief causes: clearing for agriculture, stock grazing and grass encroachment. Cattle were taken to the islands in the eighteenth century, and for years were protected by rigid laws forbidding their slaughter. By 1815 they had so increased in number as to become a menace to the anti-slaughter laws were repealed, and gradually their number has been reduced to the needs of the island. But their work of destruction had been accomplished. Much of the undergrowth of the native forests was of a succulent character, peopled with a succulent undergrowth, but also with a dense growth of ferns and vines and similar climbers, fern growth ranging from a few inches to thirty feet in height, and mosses, that virgin forests of lehua are often impenetrable dark jungles. Thus an ideal condition is created for water conservation.

Clearing for agricultural and home-stead purposes is responsible for very much of forest destruction. Since the islands are so small, the forest area can be put to agriculture, no fact can be found with such cutting, provided it is not carried so far as to curtail the water supply. The forest area can be put to agriculture, no fact can be found with such cutting, provided it is not carried so far as to curtail the water supply.

Needed in the Mountains.

Where the mountains, with their cooling atmosphere, do not extend their elevations above 3,000 feet, forests are especially needed. The trade winds blowing in fogs and mists, and the forests perform a most excellent function of changing these to water, and leading it to the ground for storage. This continued forest cutting means danger both to the amount of water precipitated, and to the supply of water for the crops. The principal crops, sugar and rice, require much water for their growth. Already public opinion in the islands has taken form in practical forest preservation work. Sugar companies have established reserves for local protection, the area in one case being as large as 50,000 acres. Tree planting has been done on a large scale by a number of land owners. The government began tree planting twenty-two years ago, with an appropriation of \$100,000. A committee was taken when the last legislature provided for forest policy, and entered upon determined work to protect and utilize the forests to the best advantage. The first act to be passed was the establishment of forest reserves, which should include practically all the mountain forest. Fortunately the government owns most of these forests, although at present they are largely under lease to private individuals, mainly to cattlemen. A committee was taken when the last legislature provided for forest policy, and entered upon determined work to protect and utilize the forests to the best advantage.

Where reproduction is not rapid, and upon the denuded lands, tree planting must be done to supplement the natural forest. It is believed that trees of greater value than those now on the islands can be successfully planted. The conflict of interests between the cattlemen and the sugar planters is evident, and the former menace rehabilitation of the forests. The cattlemen in many instances desire the forests for pastureage. The planters rightly contend for the intact forest with perfect floor cover to secure the greatest possible storage of water for the supply of the growing crops. But the chief of interests is happily reduced by other conditions, chief of which is that sugar growing is the great sustaining industry and the dominant source of income. An additional potent fact is that many cattle raisers are also sugar growers, and their double interest impels them to take the broadest view of the needs of the islands as a whole. The bureau of forestry has supplied the islands with a forester, and is actively co-operating with the territorial authorities in all matters of policy.

Bon Marche.

The Profit Season Has Ended—Our Loss Will Now Be Your Gain.

Tomorrow Morning Will Witness the Inauguration of Our Annual Clearance Sale.

Stylish Suits, Skirts, Waists and Jackets, Estimating an Investment of \$10,000, Will Be Sold At a Price Averaging Less Than Half.

The Cloth Suits, Skirts and Jackets were purchased in the late spring, and are up-to-date in every respect. The styles, therefore, are such as will be worn in the early fall, and the remarkable prices will CREATE A DASHING SALE. We expect them to sell QUICK and a QUICK CLEARANCE is just what we want to accomplish.

Summer Suits and Waists Will Be Included.

A lot of odds and ends in Ladies' and Misses' Suits; Eton and coat styles; all fine fabrics; plain and fancy. Worth \$10 to \$20. Clearance price, \$5.00.

Lot No. 2 for clearance represents Ladies' Fine Eton and Coat Suits in black, blue and fancy novelty cloths. Values up to \$25. Clearance price, \$7.25.

Lot No. 3 includes High-grade Suits in broadcloth, Venetian, chevrot, etamines, covert cloth and fancy novelty, beautifully trimmed and tailored in Eton, blouse and swaggar coat styles; up to \$35. Clearance price, \$17.50.

One handsome White Lace Robe, silk lined throughout, with lace-trimmed drop. Regular \$50.00 costume. Just half price tomorrow. Clearance price, \$25.00.

Lot Cream Brilliantine Shirt Waists Suits, in the finest tucked styles. Worth \$10.00 and \$12.00. Clearance price, \$5.98.

Lot Fine Cloth Dress Skirts, full sweep, in etamines, chevrots, volles and mistral. Worth \$6.50 to \$10.00. Clearance price, \$3.98.

Lot High-grade tailor-made Cloth Walking Skirts, including brilliantines. \$6.00 to \$8.00 styles. Clearance price, \$3.95.

Lot Fine Linen Suits, coat styles, in white, blue, jasper and natural. Worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Clearance price, \$6.98.

Lot High-grade India Linen Suits, in variety best styles. Worth \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Clearance price, \$2.98.

Special Clearance Sales in All Other Departments.

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Bon Marche, 314-320 Seventh St.

The Evening Star Patterns.

Outing Suit.

Nos. 6187-6188.—The summer girl of 1904 gives promise of going down in the history of fashions as the Outing girl—that is, if garments and costumes and hats and fashion novelties count for anything. Outing suits are all the go now that the holiday season is getting into full swing. The demand for them is expected to even equal that of the shirt waist.

The blouse is of the regulation pattern with large